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OCKLAWAH NURSERIES

THE LARGEST NURSERY IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

The Home of the Finest Citrus Trees in the World



O. W. CONNER, Prop., Tangerine, Fla.



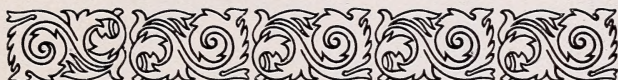
The Ocklawaha Nurseries

1897

O. W. Conner
PROPRIETOR

1908

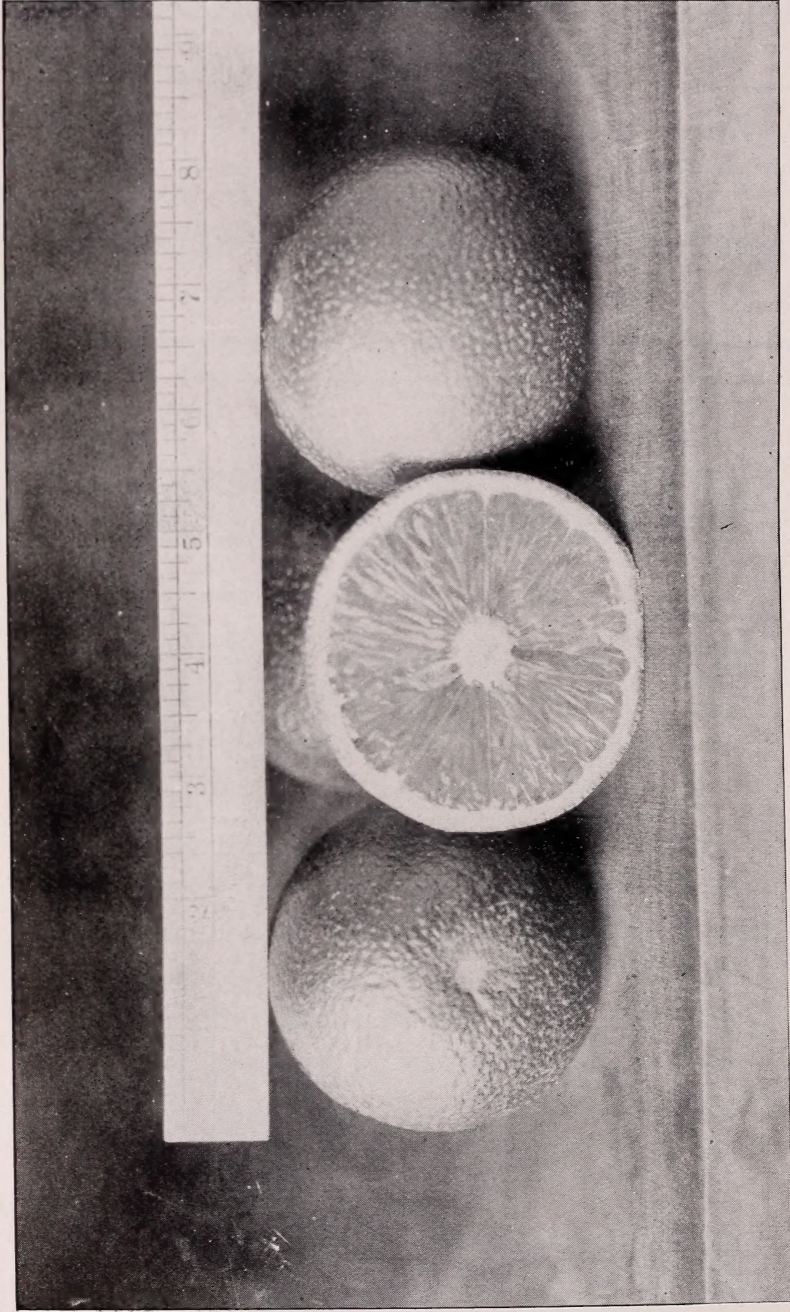
TANGERINE, :: :: FLORIDA



FOR Ten Years we have supplied our customers with good trees, and we have made them a little better each year, until now they are perfect.

These years have been successful ones for us, so much so, that we have each year increased our product to meet the demand made upon us. For this we thank our customers, who have shown their appreciation of our efforts in their behalf, and of honest goods at reasonable prices.





Conner Seedless Orange, from a photograph of the Fruit
(See page 12)

Introduction

As a rule, in offering our trees to our customers, we have made such remarks as to lead them to believe that with us they would get as good value for their money as they would with any other nursery in the State. We are going to break that rule now, and tell you that our stock is not to be considered as in competition with any other stock produced in Florida, but **THAT IT IS THE BEST STOCK IN THE STATE**, and no matter where it is planted, we feel confident that it can be started off with less loss, and with less effort, than will be experienced with any trees purchased elsewhere.

As a reason for this superiority, we offer the fact that our soil conditions are just right for producing a tree that will safely transplant anywhere. We have an elevation of over 80 feet above lake level, consisting of that grade of fine sandy pine land that is so well suited to the production of the fibrous roots that are so necessary to carry the newly planted tree through the shock of transplanting.

In addition to the advantage of good location, we use as food for these trees no cheap material of any kind, and the formulae of our fertilizers for nursery uses are made up with the purpose of meeting the requirements of the trees in all their different stages of growth, from the time the small plant is placed in nursery form until the well grown, well rooted, matured tree is ready for removal to the grove. The average cost of our fertilizers the past two years has been over forty dollars per ton, and it has all been made up from our special formulae, carefully figured out in the proper proportions to meet the requirements of the wood, leaves and roots of the tree as shown by actual analysis of the tree itself.

We are not trying to produce cheap trees in any sense of the word, and we are not trying to meet competition of any other nurseries, but we are producing the best trees we know how to produce, at the lowest price possible; taking in all probability a less profit from our labor than the nurseryman does who sells his trees at a lower price than we do. We are well acquainted with the planter who has bought high priced land and cleared it for planting at a cost of from \$125 to \$175 per acre and then, when ready to plant his trees, has gone gunning for trees to cost not over \$30 per hundred, or 20 per cent. of the whole cost of investment. He is always able to find them, of course, and sometimes it is pathetic to witness his disappointment three or four years later. The whole success of the investment in a grove depends too largely on the trees planted to take any chances on their being just right, and just what is wanted. It is to meet the requirements of the planter who wants to be sure, and who does not want to take any chances, that we are in the business, and to those who want the best that money can buy, we offer our stock, feeling sure that in the years to come they will not be disappointed, but will be among those who point with pride to their groves as the acme of perfection, and the achievement of full success.

We want you to note particularly that our trees are graded right and that **HEIGHT** is not the only requirement that we use. The **CALIPER** of **THE BUD** is one of the most essential requirements in fixing the value of the tree. Our trees are all stake-trained and straight, both in the one and two year buds, and they are all branched at the height that is most suitable to the general size of the tree.

Our twenty-two years' experience with varieties, and their adaptation to different localities in Florida, places us in a position to materially aid you in making your selections, and if you are in doubt, we will gladly advise you to the best of our ability.

We have over 100,000 perfect trees in our nurseries now; every one perfect. Varieties tested true to name; clear of all kinds of scale, or any other insect pest. We

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

guarantee you that they will reach you in good order, and invite you to come and see them.

Yours very truly,
O. W. CONNER.

We have no white fly in our nurseries, our groves or in Tangerine.

TANGERINE, FLA., Oct. 10, 1907.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the undersigned has this day personally inspected the nursery stock (citrus included) of the Ocklawaha Nurseries, of Tangerine, Florida, O. W. Conner, Proprietor, and has found the same apparently free from all dangerous insects, pests, and fungus diseases generally designated and listed as such by boards of horticulture and entomology. Proper fumigating apparatus is possessed and correct practices followed.

This certificate does not apply to stock grown on grounds other than inspected, and expires one year from date.

E. W. Berger

Entomologist to the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.



Prolific Pomelo—2 yr. bud, planted 2 years on pine land. Fruit 1-2 grown

General Information Relating to Citrus Fruits

Which Customers Should Read Carefully.

Time to Plant Citrus Trees

A GREAT many people think that a citrus tree can be transplanted from the nurseries at one time as well as another, but in our experience we have found it to be different. In the spring season, in Florida, we usually have a drouth, extending over a period of two to four months, and we certainly do not want to plant a tree of any kind at such a time as this; in fact, it is best to get our trees in and well established in the early fall or in the summer months. If we plant in the summer we have to handle a tree at a time that it can be damaged most by transportation, heat and sunshine, and also have to plant it in soil that is too heated by tropical sun to encourage the healing over process by the roots, before new root development can take place. The trees at this time are full of sap which becomes stagnant, and oftener than otherwise, the trees will die back to the stem before making any growth, and it usually requires a year for those trees to get established in their new positions.

On the other hand, trees set out in the fall, when the earth is moist and cool, will immediately, under favorable conditions, begin healing over all root ends, and in three weeks will have started new roots out. They continue this development until spring, and at the time other trees start to grow they put forth their growth as if never disturbed, and when the dry season strikes them, with proper cultivation, they will go through it without watering or other unusual attention. It is for this reason that we recommend planting in the fall and winter.

Relative Distance for Planting Citrus Trees

We do not advocate too close planting. The character of your land should be taken into consideration first; then the variety you use. For varieties producing large trees, they should not be planted closer than 25 feet apart each way. For Mediterranean varieties, the Mandarin family, and other small growing varieties, 20 feet apart is about right. Kumquats should be 10 to 12 feet each way.

Selection of Land for Planting Citrus Groves

The best you can get is not too good. A rich soil will require less food for the trees, and the first cost of such land will be much less than the fertilizers you must apply every year to the cheaper grade. Have it free from hard pan. At least 2 feet above high water mark, and above all things, well drained. Test it well for acidity, and if this is found, apply lime to neutralize it before planting. This is best applied to the whole surface, but if not done, the holes for the trees should be treated before trees are planted.

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How to Treat Trees Upon Arrival

When your trees arrive, they should at once be taken to a cool, shady place, convenient to where you intend to plant them, and the cases opened and trees taken out of the cases and heeled in; never, under any circumstances, expose the roots to frosty air, wind or sunshine; do not let them get dry. If not perfectly moist when opened sprinkle well, and in carrying them out in the grove, keep them well covered with a wet blanket, moss or straw.

Pruning

Unless instructed to the contrary, we will prune tops of trees ready for planting before removing from the nursery. The roots should be looked after by the planter, and all bruised ends removed before planting. Those who prefer to prune for themselves, we would caution against leaving too much top on the trees, for the sake of the better appearance of the newly set grove. A low-headed, compact tree capable of holding up a heavy load of fruit can only be produced by making a beginning in the right direction, and that is to head low when trees are first planted. Trees if planted in spring or summer months should be pruned closer than those planted in the fall and winter.

How to Plant Trees

Do not plant lower in the ground than trees originally stood in the nursery. It is better to elevate about an inch, as the ground where you plant will, in all probability, settle a little after planting the trees. Be sure to place all roots in as nearly a natural position as possible, and don't bunch them.

If land is low and damp, the trees should be elevated from six to eighteen inches. The land can easily be worked up to this elevation by continued plowing toward the tree, finally leaving a gradual slope to water furrow, furnishing good drainage for the soil around the trees.

Give one good, thorough watering; each tree should have at least three gallons of water poured on the roots in a large stream from a height of about three feet, to settle the earth firmly around the tap root. In finishing up, the earth should be well firmed by treading, first at a distance of the length of the lateral or surface roots, to prevent pressing out ends of roots and leaving them in an unnatural position, after which the earth may be firmed all around the trees, and it is a good plan to mound up about six inches around the root to retain the moisture until tree begins to take root and grow, when the mound may be worked down gradually and finally left level.

Fertilizing

Fertilizer should never be applied to newly set trees until they have been planted at least two months, and then two pounds of a well balanced formula should be applied to each tree, in a circle of 6 feet. Newly planted, and all young trees do better if fertilized four or five times per year, light applications, rather than to apply twice in larger quantities, as is often done. New set trees should always be mulched, if possible, with straw, pea vines, etc., and on light soil a little well rotted stable manure spread on top of the ground around the tree will be a great benefit, but care should be used, as too much would be likely to cause die-back.

Stocks and Varieties to Use

There is no other State in the union, perhaps, that has a soil of so spotted a character as Florida, and while the sour orange stock is conceded to be the best practical stock to use on all good soils, there are soils on which it will not thrive, and in fact, can only be worked at a loss. This is true of most of our high, sandy soils in Orange County, as well as in the southern portion of the State. Of course, there are soils in all portions where the sour stock will succeed, and this is the best to use in such cases.

Florida oranges continue to attract more and more attention everywhere, and the more oranges grown elsewhere are brought into competition with them, the greater grows the demand for the Florida product, and the better the price. Florida oranges are bringing better prices than ever before in the history of the industry in the State. This condition will continue to exist as long as our product leads the world, and that will be true as long as careful study is applied to varietal selection, and as long as we plan to grow the fruit that will meet the demand of the markets. As we have often stated before, there is a big demand for late varieties that is not nearly equalled by the production. There always will be until there are as many late orange trees in fruiting as there are mid-season and early varieties. For profit, we would especially urge those in favored locations extending from Lake County south, to plant largely of Hart's Late (Tardiff) and Valencia Late varieties. In the Lake Region there are many locations that are well protected by deep water, that are ideal for this purpose.

Early varieties can better be produced on rich hammock and low heavy soils than elsewhere, and on this character of land they will show good color earlier in the season. Parson Brown (Carney Strain) will give better general results than any other common variety, and if anything better is desired, we call especial attention to our new orange, Conner Seedless, of which a description will be found on page 12 (see cut on frontispiece). Majorca, Enterprise Seedless, Homosassa, Pineapple, Ruby and Bessie follow in order named, as to season of ripening, covering a shipping season from December 1st to May 15th. Tardiff and Valencia Late running it on to July 1st. For general planting, it does not pay to use more than one or two varieties or classes of fruit to each five acres planted. The object being to plant enough of one class to pack a car or more, and thus offer an inducement to the buyer, rather than be forced to consign. If a thousand trees (or 10 acres) be planted it would be well to divide the grove in plots of 250 trees each (one-fourth) of Early—Mid-season—and Late varieties of oranges, planting the other fourth to grapefruit and Tangerine. This would give the planter the benefit of the whole season's prices, and put him in a position to sell, in carloads, any class of fruit.

We recommend that sour stock be planted on all heavy soils in the central and southern parts of Florida, also in all parts of Cuba, Porto Rico, southern Louisiana, Texas and Mexico.

Of all the best fruit produced in Florida the sour stock has been used to produce fully two-thirds, but if those who have land of an extremely light, sandy composition depended on sour stock to produce their fruit, they would soon go "broke." If your soil is light, and you *must* plant a grove on it, we advise the use of ROUGH LEMON STOCK. This stock is a very rank feeder, and will thrive on the poor soils with less fertilizers than any other stock, and will produce fruit where no other stock would. On good soils it requires less nitrogen than any other citrus stock. If trees on this stock are intelligently fertilized, with a well balanced fertilizer of a pure chemical com-

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position, the quality of the fruit produced will be very gratifying. It is folly to expect that trees over-supplied with fertilizer, highly supplied with nitrogen, or even moderately supplied with organic nitrogen, and deficient in the other two most important elements, phosphoric acid and potash, will produce that high grade of citrus fruits that has made the Florida orange famous.

The varieties that succeed best on lemon stock with us are: Parson Brown, Boone's Early, Majorca, Satsuma, Jaffa, Tangerine, King, Pineapple, Hart's Late, all the Navels and all varieties of Pomelo. Kumquats, as well as Limes and Lemons, do finely on this stock.

The lemon stock can be planted in all parts of Southern and South Central Florida, Cuba, and, in fact, can be used to advantage on all soils of a light, sandy composition. There is no other stock that will produce fruit as quickly as this stock, and where early results are wanted we recommend its use.

Citrus trifoliata stock can be used to good advantage in all cold locations in Central and Northern Florida, Louisiana and Texas, but we certainly do not recommend its use on soils that are light and sandy, and it should never be used in Southern Florida under any circumstances.

Grapefruit stock does fairly well on light soil, but better on rich, loamy soil, where moisture is not too great.

Cultivation

Young groves should be kept clear of weeds and grass around the trees, and middles may be cultivated to some forage crops that can be plowed under in the fall. Never allow grass and weeds to smother out the trees. They rob the trees of moisture and fertilizer, and in this way set them back. The same thing is true of economic plants grown too close. Give your trees at least 8 feet space the first year and at the fourth they will use it all.

Strong, healthy trees have much more resistance to cold and drouth than weak, half-cared for trees do. No pains should be spared to have your trees in as nearly a healthy condition as good methods of cultivation, suited to your immediate soil, and constant care to keep them free of scale and numerous insect pests by means of intelligent spraying, can make them. If you get trees from our nurseries you will have no insect pests at first and it is not very hard to keep your trees clean if you start with clean nursery stock and use no *organic* fertilizers.

Terms and Methods of Business

The OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES are located at Tangerine, Florida, in the western end of Orange County, twenty-five miles from Orlando, three and a half miles from Zellwood (S. A. L. R. R.), and three miles from Mount Dora (A. C. L. R. R.). We have telephone communication with Orlando, Mount Dora, Eustis, Zellwood and Apopka. Our shipments are made over both railroads and telegrams may be sent to us at Mount Dora or Zellwood to be 'phoned direct to our office at Tangerine.

We have no white fly, and there is no danger that it will be in this locality for several years, perhaps not at all. Nearly all of our prospective customers ask us particularly about this, and we wish to assure you that our stock is clean and healthy.

QUALITY OF STOCK—Our soil is admirably adapted to the production of fine nursery stock, which we use every precaution to have true to name, and up to the

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standard as to size, both height and *caliper* of bud. Our grading is done in the most careful manner, and we guarantee each and every tree to come up to specifications. We have gained our reputation for sending out good stock by painstaking care in this direction, and have some most flattering testimonials from our customers as to the quality of our product, some of which will be found in our little pamphlet, "Why Conner's?" Hundreds of others are in our office.

PACKING—We make no extra charge for packing, cases, cartage or moss, and all our work in this line is done in the most thorough manner. We are willing to guarantee you that *all trees shipped from our nurseries during the regular shipping season—October, November and December—to any point in Florida, or Havana, Cuba, will arrive at destination in good order.* We were the first firm in Florida to make this offer to our customers.



The Way Your Trees Leave Our Nurseries

PRICES—We have made our prices as low as we feel warranted in doing when we take into consideration the high class of our product. We are endeavoring to give you full value for every dollar you pay us for trees, and all must admit that a poor tree is dear at any price. A fine, strong, healthy root, a well developed top, and a vigorous tree propagated from bearing wood, are worth considering, and the average grower can hardly afford to put years of time into a grove of inferior trees, when good ones are to be had from a responsible firm. In offering you our stock, we combine all the essentials enumerated above, and assure you that while we wish

to supply you with trees at a reasonable price, we do not care to put our stock into competition with back-yard nurseries, with no reputation at stake and no business to lose.

APPLICATION OF PRICES—Five, fifty and five hundred trees of the same class, at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively; provided that there be no less than five trees of any one variety in orders for 10 trees, and 10 trees of same variety in orders for 50 trees, and 25 trees of same variety in orders of 500. All orders made up in this way by several persons ordering together will be treated as liberally as possible and classed as club orders, *but not packed separately*, unless absolutely necessary.

TERMS—Those with whom we are not personally acquainted, or with whom we have not previously dealt, must send cash with order if immediate delivery is wanted, and if trees are to be held until shipping season, orders must be accompanied by a remittance covering twenty per cent of purchase price. No trees will be held over shipping season, unless paid for in full.

FREIGHT PREPAID AT OUR EXPENSE—We will prepay the freight on all

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orders for 100 trees or more to any point in Florida or to Havana, Cuba, *only when remittance covering full amount of order accompanies the same.* To points in Louisiana, Mexico, Texas and West Indies, we will allow our customers ten per cent on all orders amounting to \$25 or more, or will prepay the freight at our discretion. *We will not prepay freight at our expense except as stated above.* To Cuba we prepay freight only as far as Havana.

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS—Where shipments of trees must go a long distance, we advise that such shipments go by express. The rate charged for express shipments amounts to about double what the freight charges would be, and we will pay a proportionate amount on such charges on trees ordered in lots of 100 or over. Shipment by express is particularly advisable in the summer time, when heat is liable to injure the trees, and will prove to be cheap insurance.

SUBSTITUTIONS—We plan in the spring and fall, during the season of propagation, to have in stock sufficient quantity of all varieties to fill all orders received; however, it sometimes happens that we are unable to supply some particular variety, and *unless instructed to the contrary, we will substitute some variety that nearest meets the requirements of our customers.* Those who are not willing to have us do this will please state "No Substitution," in the order.

REMITTANCES—All remittances may be made either by personal check, money order on Southern Express Co., or Postal money order on our post office at Tangerine. All money sent in registered mail will be at your risk until received by us.

TREES RESERVED—We will reserve trees in the fall months up to Dec. 15th, when twenty per cent of purchase price is paid in advance, the full amount to be paid and trees removed from nurseries on or before date named above, otherwise the amount paid when order is given is forfeited. No trees will be reserved without this payment.

TREES GROWN ON CONTRACT—At times we are requested to grow trees to order by our customers. Some want trees to run up to a certain height and branched, and others want trees topped low and grown as "low-branched trees." In grading such orders, we grade the first named by height and the last by caliper. Such orders as these should be placed not later than June 1st of each year, in order to give us time to properly develop the trees before shipping season opens. Special contract forms furnished upon application for use in placing all advance orders.

SELECTION OF STOCK—If no stock is specified in your order, we will send that which we think is best suited to your vicinity and to the variety that you order. Our long experience along this line enables us to choose suitable stocks for all locations and for all varieties intelligently, and we will endeavor to suit you in both. Tell us whether your land is light or heavy soil, if high or low, and if hammock, flatwoods, pine or scrub, and where located. We make a special feature of yard collections of citrus fruits for a home orchard.

ORDER EARLY—Too many people wait until the last minute before placing their orders, and when they are ready to plant they find it necessary to buy trees from three or four nurseries in order to get what they want to plant. We begin to book orders as soon as our shipping season is over, for trees to be delivered the next planting season, and often our best stock of some of the leading varieties is sold before shipping season opens and those who wait are disappointed. Order early and secure exactly what you want in both variety and stock.

AGENTS—Do not place orders with any one purporting to be our agent unless he can show you proper credentials from us.

Address all communications to,

O. W. CONNER, Proprietor,
Tangerine, Fla.



Citrus Fruits--Oranges

There are many varieties of citrus fruits that have the same appearance, and about the same quality, that have been introduced under different names. We have selected the best of these varieties, and the list offered here meets the requirements necessary to first-class fruits; all are of exceptional merit in their class, and cover the whole ripening season, from the earliest to the latest. We have tested them all, and know that good results will follow from planting them, in the order given below.

Oranges may be divided into three classes, as to season or time of ripening, as follows:

EARLY—Conner Seedless, Parson Brown, Boone's Early, Satsuma, Enterprise Seedless.

MID-SEASON—Pineapple, Homosassa, Majorca, Ruby, Jaffa, St. Michael, Sanford's Mediterranean, Washington Navel, Thompson's Improved Navel, Surprise Navel, Tangerona, Tangerine, Mandarin.

LATE—Hart's Late (Tardiff), Valencia Late, Brazilian, Lamb's Summer, Bessie Late, Navelencia, and King. All the late varieties will hang on the trees until late spring and early summer months, and will not thoroughly ripen until last of March to first of May. The latest ripening varieties are, Hart's Late, Lamb's Summer, and Valencia Late.

No late fruit is sweet and good to eat until about May 1st. This is a time that fruit of good quality will always bring a good price on the market, and after your late varieties have arrived at a comparatively mature age you will have a most profitable investment in them; do not expect a high class of fruit, however, until your trees have borne three or four years.

In Ruby, we have the best strain of blood orange; this variety was never known to bear a light crop of fruit, and its class is always the very best. Its best season is last of February, when it shows blood all through, and it is then that it brings the highest price in the market.

Early Varieties

These should be planted in all portions of the states of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, where cold sufficient to injure fruit is not likely to occur. On low, heavy, or any good class of hammock soils, all early varieties mature a full month ahead of same varieties planted on light, or high pine lands. Use sour stock on all low or heavy soils.



One-year Buds Conner Seedless Orange

Oranges

SOMETHING NEW

CONNER SEEDLESS.—(See cut frontispiece.)

This excellent new variety, listed for the first time this year, originated at Wauchula, Fla., in the grove of Mr. Albert Carleton. We have carefully observed this fruit on the old parent tree for three years, and now that we know that it is of the highest character, we do not hesitate to fully recommend it to our customers, because we know it will give unbounded satisfaction.

This is a Florida orange, for Florida growers, and a variety that will succeed anywhere that oranges are successfully grown. A new variety, filling a long-felt want for a seedless fruit that is of the same high character of other varieties originating in Florida from native seedling trees.

In introducing this variety to our customers we feel that we have something to offer them that is of the highest value for commercial growing. In our experience of over twenty years in horticulture we have noted the introduction of several so-called seedless varieties that have for a time attracted attention, but which have on account of lack of real merit, soon passed out of existence. In Conner Seedless, there will be no disappointment to anyone, because of the many good points in its favor, to keep it constantly in the mind of up-to-date horticulturists.

These points we enumerate as follows:

1st. It is entirely seedless. 2nd. It is very early, ripening up with fine color before the last of October. No artificial coloring required. 3rd. Like all other native, or "seedling" varieties, it is very prolific. 4th. It is the only seedless variety we have ever known with a solid axis. 5th. The color is high and of a distinct reddish tinge like pineapple. 6th. It will hang on the trees as late as March in prime condition. 7th. The growth of the tree is rapid, and while it will commence to fruit at a comparatively early age, it soon grows to an immense size, rivalling our most thrifty growing varieties. Buds inserted in $\frac{3}{4}$ inch sour stock on July 1st made a growth of six feet in less than three months. 8th. It is hardy like all other native varieties. Young buds passed through a temperature of 24 degrees safely in December 1905.

These are eight pretty good reasons why this new fruit should appeal to the planter, and why we recommend it to you, without the least hesitation, for general grove use. We want you to plant it and have not put our price out of reach. If we get the money back we have put into the expense of bringing it to your notice, we will be well satisfied, and instead of quoting the trees we have grown at big prices, we offer them as per list under the head of Special Varieties in Price List.

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Oranges

Description of fruit (by Pomologist at Washington, D. C.): Fruit nearly spherical, slightly oval, Size medium, (200 to 150 to crate). Surface very smooth, with slight depression over largest glands. Skin 1-8 inch

thick (toning down with curing). Color, red-dish orange, to orange, axis solid. Very juicy, very heavy and solid, aromatic, highly flavored, sprightly fruit. Segments full form, eleven to fruit, SEEDLESS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1907.

Mr. O. W. Conner, Tangerine, Florida:

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of yours of the 18th instant and also two specimens of your seedless orange. These were forwarded to me by Prof. Webber of this Department. After cutting one specimen I find that it is truly seedless, very juicy and sweet, and all things considered, a very fine orange. I think if this variety was grown in California it would probably have more acid and sprightliness. As it is, it just suits my taste.

Thanking you for the privilege of examining this fruit, I am

Yours very truly,

G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist.



31-months-old Bud—Parson Brown Orange

Parson Brown. (Carney.) Our strain of this excellent variety originated from the famous Carney tree, owned by Capt. J. L. Carney, at Lake Wier. It is among the best of early fruits. Always medium in size, slightly oblong and smooth, thin skin, very heavy, solid and juicy, a decidedly sweet and delicious orange. Capt. Carney always shipped his fruit last of October and the first of November, and obtained the highest market price for it. It is sweet in October, but better flavor in November, also better colored up. Fruit will hang on tree in good condition until Jan. 15th, but should be marketed when ripe. This variety is a heavy and prolific fruiter, of strong, vigorous growth, and should not be planted closer than 25 feet apart each way.

Boone's Early. Unlike other early sorts, this variety is fully colored as soon as ripe. Size medium to large, skin neither thin nor very thick, usually bright and somewhat resistant to rust mite, flesh tender and juicy and of good quality, very few seeds; trees grow very large and of distinct foliage, large pointed leaves of bright green color. Introduced by C. A. Boone. It is a good bearer with us.

Enterprise Seedless. (Starko Seedless.) Size medium to small,

quality good, nearly seedless, tree vigorous in growth, and bears well on heavy soils.

Midseason Varieties

The varieties described under this head are fruits that ripen between the season of the extremely early varieties, maturing in October and November, and the very late varieties ripening between May 1st and July 1st. Homosassa, Majorca, Jaffa, Tanger-

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Oranges

ona, Sanford's Mediterranean, and Mediterranean Sweet may all be gathered from December 1st to January 1st. Pineapple, Ruby, St. Michael and Bessie come on a little later, and can be gathered at their best from January 1st to April 1st; Bessie being the latest on the list. All of these are of the best varieties for light or pine-land groves.

Homosassa. Fruit medium to large, very smooth, thin skin, round in shape, good shipper owing to its toughness of segment; flesh fine grained, sweet and juicy, adapted to all parts of Florida, Cuba and Louisiana. Tree immense in size, bears at about 3 years from planting, and after attaining good size is very prolific; has no "off seasons." We recommend this variety to all who want a strictly high grade fruit.

Pineapple. Here is the most prominent variety of the present time. Introduced several years ago from Citra, Florida, and largely propagated throughout the Orange Lake district. It has since become a general favorite all over Florida, and too much cannot be said in its praise as our best midseason variety. It is especially adapted to hammock and pine lands, can be grown anywhere that any orange grows on sour orange or rough lemon stock; is a general favorite. Fruit slightly oval to round, bright reddish tinge when ripe; rich, melting, juicy, of fine flavor, very heavy and solid; skin tough and smooth, and under favorable conditions, will produce bright glossy fruit. Hangs on tree as late as May 10th in good condition, and is fully ripe in January. Trees of strong, upright growth, attaining immense size. We recommend this variety for planting in Florida, Cuba, Mexico and Louisiana. Try it.

Majorca. Fruit medium to large, round, very smooth, and almost entirely seedless, fine grained, tender and sweet; a rather early ripener but holds on good until late in February. Tree a strong, upright grower, tops compact and bushy, well adapted to all fruit-growing sections of Florida; more prolific than Jaffa.

Jaffa. Fruit medium in size, rather oval in shape, skin thin and very smooth like the Majorca, somewhat resistant to rust mite, and usually bright and glossy. Flesh fine of texture, rich, melting and of excellent flavor, practically seedless; one of the best varieties; has been a favorite; does not bear young but is prolific after trees attain good size. This variety is adapted to pine lands where fruit is not inclined to crease; we do not recommend it for heavy planting on hammock lands, or where damp, foggy mornings are likely to occur during shipping season. (This condition of atmosphere will crease fruit.)



Parson Brown—Two-year-old buds. (See page 13.)

Trees of upright growth, symmetrical in shape, no thorns.

St. Michael. (Paper Rind.) Tree vigorous and of excellent habit, few thorns, bears young and is very prolific. Fruit small to medium, round, very solid and heavy; occasionally shows navel mark at bloom end. Skin very thin, smooth and of very fine texture; color pale, almost lemon, membranes thin, grain fine, abundant juice, sprightly, excellent flavor; ripens in January. Shipping quality the best, and a most excellent variety; no off years.

Ruby. Decidedly medium in size, averaging 176 to crate. If worked on lemon stock, the fruit should be thinned. Fruit very fine

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Oranges

grained, of good texture, few seeds if any, sweet, melting and of exquisite flavor, none better; when ripe it is streaked or mottled and often becomes blood red, showing the blush on the outside of fruit. This is the best of all blood varieties and we have discarded all the rest from our list. It should be planted extensively, and in such quantities that the fruit may be shipped separately and in its own class. Tree of a vigorous, upright growth, bears young, very few thorns and fine foliage.

Sanford's Mediterranean. One of General Sanford's importations. Fruit extremely juicy, very solid, little or no "rag," skin smooth and glossy, good shipper, bears young, and fruits every year. Size, medium. Seasons rather early, and if left on trees until fully ripe will show some blood. This variety is well adapted to both hammock and pine lands, but we recommend it for the latter. Trees of medium size, and can be planted 100 to the acre.

Tangerona. This fruit is not the Mandarin type, as its name would indicate, but may be classed as a very fine, straight line variety. Size medium, slightly oval in shape, flesh rich, sprightly, rather acid when fully ripe. Few seeds, very tough, and an excellent keeper; hangs on trees in good condition till last of March. Skin smooth, reddish in color, medium thickness, and tough in texture. Tree of most vigorous growth, attaining large proportions; bears quite young and is very prolific. We obtained our budwood from the late D. W. Adams, and we are of the opinion that he was the originator of this variety. We consider it among the best.



Pineapple Orange:

Planted three years from one year 4 to 5 foot bud

Mediterranean Sweet. Tree vigorous in growth, no thorns, producing dense full head, well spread out, and close to ground. Very prolific, and never fails to produce a crop. Fruit medium to large, quality excellent, few seeds, oval shape. Good variety for pine land groves.

The "Kid Glove," Or Mandarin Family

We have in these a distinct group of citrus fruits, all showing their similarity by their general form, habits of growth, and their highly flavored, spicy, aromatic fruits, with loosely adhering rind, which may easily be removed with the fingers, and the fruit eaten from the hand, in sections, with great ease. The earliest on this list is *Satsuma*, which ripens its fruit from October 1st to November 15th. This is also the hardiest variety of citrus known, and when budded on *Citrus Trifoliata* stock, can be grown farther north than any other variety of citrus. Next in season is Mandarin, in November and December. Then comes Tangerine (Dancey) in December and January, followed by Oneco in February, and King in March and April. All do well on



1
No. 1 Persian Lime
2
No. 2 Villa Franca Lemon
3
No. 3 Satsuma Orange

4
No. 4 Tangerine
5
No. 5 Kumquat
6
No. 6 Mandarin

Oranges

light or heavy soils, except *King*, which for commercial purposes, should only be planted on hammock or heavy soils.

Satsuma. (*Oonshu*, *Kii Seedless*.) Medium in size, flattened in shape, color yellow, somewhat inclined to color of Tangerine; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, entirely seedless, and one of the earliest varieties known; fruit always ripe in November and of good quality in early October. Tree thornless, of distinct habits, and very prolific; bears young, usually fruits when bud is one year old in nursery. Well adapted to all classes of soil, and so hardy that it may be grown on the citrus trifoliata stock, in the extreme northern citrus fruit growing section, and further north than any other variety. The most hardy of all edible citrus fruits, and we strongly recommend it for use on your dining table and for marketing purposes. This is a most valuable sort. On pine land central and southern Florida, use lemon stock, in north Florida and Louisiana use trifoliata stock.

Mandarin. Medium in size, flattened, deep yellow in color, skin very thin and of fine texture. Skin and segments loosely adherent, flesh rather dark orange in color, spicy, aromatic and rich in flavor. Tree vigorous, compact in growth, bears young and is very prolific. This variety is largely planted in Louisiana, and has always been a good one for Florida. Does well on all classes of soils where citrus fruits are grown, and we consider it a profitable variety. Not a dwarf.

Dancey. (*Tangerine*.) This variety is too well known to require any but a very brief description. Belongs to the Mandarin family;

flat, small to medium. Skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and spicy in flavor. Color, deep red. Rind smooth and of fine texture, nearly always bright. Strong, vigorous grower, and fruit ripens early in December. Quality excellent, and no orchard is complete without a good supply of this variety.

Oneco. Combines somewhat the characteristics of the whole Mandarin family or group. Color of skin is red like the Tangerine, and fruit is of good quality. It is claimed by its originators that it will hang on tree later than the Tangerine and is therefore a valuable acquisition. Tree strong grower of the Tangerine type, but leaves not of the same rich green color. We have not fully tested this variety, as yet, but believe it to be a good one of special merit.

King. Fruit very large and flattened and with loosely adhering rind and segments like all Mandarin varieties. Color orange red, skin rough, but general appearance fine. Flesh juicy, meaty and most agreeable, highly aromatic flavor. Quality the very best. Tree strong, upright grower, foliage dark and rich. Season April, May and June. This variety succeeds best propagated on sour orange stock and planted on good quality hammock lands; however, it has borne well for us propagated on lemon stock and planted on high pine land; in fact, we might say that it has proven to be very prolific, and retains its good qualities long after ripening, even on lemon stock. Season late.

Late Varieties

To own a grove of these is about the same as owning a gold mine.

Ripening when all other Florida varieties are out of the way, and the orange market is bare of good oranges of any other kind, our Florida Tardiffs, Valencias, and other late sorts always bring more money to the grower than any other variety. Solid cars were moved from Tangerine last season at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box, which netted the grower \$3.00 on the trees. These late varieties are world-beaters in prolific and heavy bearing, and never fail to bring a crop of fruit. This fruit will stand sub-freezing temperature in January and February without permanent injury, because of its immaturity at that time. We want to see more of it planted, because the market cannot be over supplied and it is the most profitable of all classes to grow.

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Oranges

Hart's Late. (*Tardiff*.) Heretofore, this has been considered, by growers of long experience, to be the best late variety. Ripens in May and hangs on the trees in good condition until as late as July, where trees are well grown. Fruit medium to large, slightly oval to round, smooth, heavy and juicy. Flesh solid and firm. Flavor good, inclined to be a little acid. Color light orange, very few seeds. Tree attains large proportions, spreading out and providing a large fruiting surface, vigorous grower and very few thorns. This variety is adapted to all southern locations and to Cuba especially.

Valencia Late. Trees of very fine and vigorous growth, few thorns. Early in bearing and prolific. Fruit of medium size, oval, solid, heavy; rind light color, rather thin and of strong texture. Flesh of deep and very rich color, grain fine, firm and crisp, abundant juice, excellent flavor; the quality that suits the hot months. Season's latest, be-

them in July, still showing a tinge of green, and at that time they were of most excellent flavor, and would, we believe, have remained on tree for a month or six weeks longer and retained all their good qualities. This variety propagated on sour stock only. The description of the tree above, taken from bearing trees.

Brazilian. This is a new variety in Florida, and as yet has not been tested by our growers. It is highly recommended to us for vigorous growth and producing qualities. Fruit is medium late and retains its good qualities long after ripening.

Bessie Late. Was originated from a seedling tree in the Huestis grove, operated by the late D. W. Adams. Fruit rather late, and of exquisite flavor, somewhat acid, and hangs on tree in good condition as late as May 1st. Rather inclined to run large; oval in shape, very solid and juicy, skin smooth and glossy;



Hart's Late Orange—Two-year Buds—Fifteen thousand

ing prime after other varieties become stale, and fine quality through summer months. Of the best shipping quality and reaching the market when there are no other good oranges to compete.

Lamb's Summer. Tree of medium size, thrifty, compact head, leaves long and pointed, light green in color; prolific and bears usually the second year from bud. Fruit medium in size, oblong in shape, very heavy, very juicy; flesh yellow in color, firm and of good flavor, acid and sweetness well blended. Rind thin but very tough, adheres very closely and is light yellow in color. This fruit is a summer fruit, and very late. We have eaten

flesh tough and segments closely adhering. This, like all other seedling varieties, produces a large, fine tree, of compact head. Few thorns, and very prolific. Bears young.

Joppa Late. An extremely late variety. Originated by Mr. A. B. Chapman, San Gabriel, Cal., from seed brought from Joppa, Palestine. Tree luxuriant, vigorous grower, almost thornless; bears young, and is prolific. Fruit medium to large in size, with slight tendency to oblong or oval shape; few seeds, juicy and sweet. Note: THIS DESCRIPTION MADE FROM TREES FRUITING ON OUR PLACE.

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Oranges

Navels

Our observations have led us to believe that the Washington and Surprise Navels are the best to use in Florida. The new California varieties are smooth and look *fine*, but they do not show up the amount of juice that the old strains do. Navels



2-year Buds Fruiting in Nursery—October

do best on hammock lands, and if it is low and moist, sour stock will produce the fruit on well fed trees. Navels should not be planted on high pine lands, for commercial uses, for they will not produce well, even on Lemon stock, and the fruit is coarse and often woody. Take our advice and plant late varieties on your pine lands.



Hart's Late (Tardiff) Orange—Seven years old

Navelencia. A new variety that is commanding some attention from growers. It is a cross between the Thompson's Improved Navel and Valencia Late; for it is claimed the good qualities of the former together with a lateness in ripening, which makes its season from 30 to 60 days later than the Washington Navel, thus affording a market of its own. Tree of good growth, small thorns, full, well rounded top, dark, glossy foliage; in habit and character closely allied to other navels; fruit of good size, but not large. Smooth and thin skinned; comes into bearing second year from bud. Prolific.

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Oranges and Pomelos

Washington Navel. Trees almost thornless, strong growers; prolific when propagated on rough lemon or trifoliata stock. In some soils they give best results on our sour stock. Fruit large, red-orange in color; skin thick, smooth and tough; seedless, flesh tender, juicy and sweet; flavor peculiarly its own, luscious and fine. Peculiarly marked at blossom end, where a small secondary orange, irregular in shape, is formed, imbedded within, sometimes protruding from the segments of the fruit. This is generally conceded to be one of the best navel varieties, and is one of the most prominent fruits in California today.

Thompson's Improved Navel. In character and habits closely allied with the Washington Navel. Fruit medium in size, smooth and thin skinned, good flavor and comes into bearing early. Those desiring a thin skinned early navel for the holiday trade will not go

far wrong in selecting this variety. By this it is not meant that its season is limited to the holidays; quite to the contrary, its keeping qualities are equal to, or superior to the Washington Navel. It is of splendid appearance, fine texture of peel, fine high color, and edible qualities are the best.

Surprise Navel. Introduced by Mr. E. S. Hubbard. Fruit rounded in form, slightly oblate, size medium, packing 150 to 176 to the crate; heavy, juicy and of fine flavor, acidity and sweetness well blended. Skin thin and closely adhering; flavor rich and vinous, of excellent quality: seedless, flesh fine grained; yellow in color. Tree strong, vigorous grower, foliage dark green, bears young and unlike most other navels, this variety bears well on sour stock. We recommend this variety for general planting and believe it will prove to be the leading navel for Florida in the future.

Pomelos—Grapefruit



"It isn't surprising they're called Grapefruit"

have discarded all fruits such as Royal and Triumph from our list, because they are too small to be of value as commercial fruit. Tresca, too, has proven worthless (a Shaddock) and it, too, has been discarded.

CONNER PROLIFIC

(Introduced by ourselves.)

This variety has given better satisfaction this year than ever before. We first propagated this variety in 1900. It is a sport from the Bowen, and a true grapefruit, in every sense of the word. Fruit large in size, packing from 36 to 48 to the crate, when trees are well developed, runs somewhat larger while trees are young. Silvery in color, nearly always bright and glossy, skin smooth and even. Well rounded, but slightly flattened in shape. Ripens in January and February.

The old "Florida Grapefruit" was the fruit that first attracted attention to the Pomelo, and it has since become the most popular dessert fruit in existence. Great effort has been expended in an endeavor to improve it, but so far without success. From our viewpoint the "old Florida Grapefruit" is perfect, and therefore cannot be improved upon, and it was from the very best seedling tree the writer ever saw, producing the very finest fruit possible, that our *Conner's Prolific* originated. We offer it to you as the climax of excellence, and as good as can be produced. We

Tree extra large, and spreads out over an immense surface, giving great bearing capacity. Does not bear in clusters, but almost singly. Should not be planted closer than 30 feet apart each way. It has all the admirable characteristics of the true Florida Pomelo, than which we have found nothing better in flavor and richness.

Bowen. (Late.) This is one of our favorite varieties, and one that is sure to give entire satisfaction. Tree grows to immense size, leaves large and of a dark green color, foliage dense and few thorns; bears young and is prolific; a good variety for light soils, and well adapted to all classes of land. More

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Pomelos, Shaddocks and Lemons

hardy than any other sort we have had experience with. Originated near Orlando, Florida. Fruit medium to large, very smooth skin, thin and silvery yellow in color, texture all that could be desired. Very little "rag," average about 40 to the box, runs smaller on old trees. This variety we could recommend to those planting in southern locations; because of its lateness in ripening, is not in best shipping condition until February, and will hang on trees in perfect condition until as late as June.

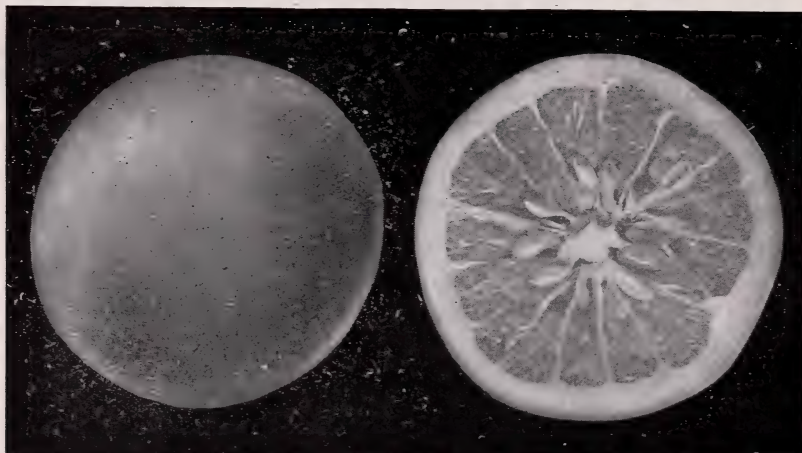
Walters. Medium to large in size, average 50 to the box. Fruit of a fine appearance, good quality. Skin bright and clean, fine grained; an excellent sort. Tree vigorous, prolific, ripens fruit in December.

Silver Cluster. Originated in Lee County, from a seedling tree. Fruit medium in size, peel smooth, but rather thick. Trees of me-

dium size, low head, compact growth, can be planted closer than any other sort, rather hardy, bears in clusters; we gathered 31 fruits from one cluster last fall, all of good average size, from a tree 5 years old. This is a good variety for general planting.

Marsh Seedless. Fruit medium in size, averaging 50 to the box, flattened in shape, skin smooth; heavy, juicy and of fine flavor, has about half the bitter of other sorts; nearly seedless. This is a desirable variety, and one that should be largely planted. Tree medium in size, and can be planted closer than some other varieties. Prolific.

Duncan. Large in size, quality excellent; peel smooth and bright, texture fine and strong; a good shipper and prolific bearer. Tree vigorous, strong grower; a good variety



Conner Prolific Pomelo

Shaddocks

Tree grows to immense size. Form similar to Grapefruit. The fruit very large in size, skin thick, great number of seeds, pulp rose colored to pink. Flavor similar to that of Grapefruit, but less of the bitter. The Shaddocks are of no commercial importance, nor are they desirable except as ornamental fruits, for which they are remarkable for their size and beauty.

Lemons

Special methods of cultivation, pruning and curing are necessary in the production of lemons for marketing purposes. There are large areas of land in Florida well adapted to the production of lemons, but unless they are properly looked after in every detail, they are best left alone. However, no home grove is complete without at least two lemon trees, and those offered below are the best we know of for this climate.



2-year Grapefruit Buds in Nursery



Conner Prolific Pomelo, Planted 2 yrs. 8 mos., and one year buds in Nursery

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Lemons, Limes, Kumquats



Villa Franca Lemons

Everbearing. Fruit large, pointed at both ends, skin thick and not smooth. Fruit of fine flavor and the best for house use. Trees do not grow very large, heads low like a Citron, bears every month in the year, and there is never a time when fruit cannot be gathered. Everybody should have one or two trees. (See Price List Special Varieties.)

Villa Franca. Fruit medium size, rind smooth, thin and sweet. A very juicy, acid fruit of fine appearance. This has long been a leading variety, and we consider it the best either for general planting or home use.

Genoa. Fruit medium in size, rather round in shape, skin tough and thin when properly cultivated. Plenty of acid and very heavy and juicy; another excellent sort for all purposes.

Limes

Bostrom.—New. Originated from seedling by Mr. C. G. Bostrom of Ormond, Fla. Tree very vigorous, growing to immense size. Foliage distinct, yet showing its origin from the Lime. Fruit 3 inches long by 2½ inches diameter, very heavy, very juicy, fine aromatic flavor. skin bright clean yellow, and thin; a true lime, and one of the finest we have ever seen.

Seedless Persian. Tree vigorous, strong, upright grower, few thorns, beautiful foliage, of light green color. Fruit 2½ inches long

and 2 inches diameter; thin skin, no seeds, abundance of juice; finest flavor, and valuable for home use from June till January. Fine fruit for market.

Common Florida. (Mexican.) The fruit mostly used for market purposes. Trees grow large in size, are very prolific, commencing to bear second year. Fruit nearly round, bright yellow in color, very acid, of a distinct flavor. Heavy and juicy. All our trees are either budded or grafted from bearing trees. (See Price List Special Varieties.)

Kumquats

This fruit is becoming more popular each year, and as a commercial product is attracting a great deal of attention in Eastern and Northern markets, the prices obtained being such as to warrant its being planted in large quantities. Aside from its commercial value, it is highly ornamental, and as a lawn or border plant its beauty is remarkable. We have Kumquat trees in all sizes from small one year, up to four year buds fruiting heavily. We will pot them if desired in 12 or 16 inch pots. Write for prices on potted trees. See Price List Special Varieties.

Nagami (oblong). Size of fruit about one and one-half inches long by about three-fourths inch in diameter, deep orange yellow in color, peel delicate in flavor, sweet and aromatic, and flesh agreeably acid. Trees grow in shrub form, low, compact heads, leaves willowy, branches slender and entirely thornless. A most ornamental tree when loaded with fruit, as they always are, at two years from the bud. We recommend this tree for general planting on a small scale and particularly for yard decoration. The fruit makes a delicious marmalade and is splendid to eat from the hand. Does not require peeling, as the rind is a part of the fruit.

Marumi (round). Similar in every way to the Nagami only that it has a few thorns and is round in shape, about one inch in diameter. The round is not so desirable as the oblong and we advise the use of the oblong variety. This fruit will do best on trifoliata stock and we would recommend planting it mostly on that stock. However, there are places where the trifoliata will not thrive, and to meet the requirements of such cases, we have propagated a number of these on rough lemon and sweet orange stock. We do not work them on sour orange stock, as they are not adapted to it in any way.

Peaches

Peach culture has become a prominent feature of horticulture in Florida. Good profits have been realized from the sale of the early varieties for Eastern, Northern and Western markets, and the thrift of growth and prolific qualities of the varieties named below will make the culture of peaches most satisfactory, both for home use and market purposes. We offer the following list for central and southern Florida, all of which are admirably suited to this climate. Do not expect to be successful with the varieties you grew on the farm in the North, when you plant in Florida. If you do, your efforts will end in failure.

The value of varieties we carry in stock for marketing purposes is fixed by the type used in printing; the large capitals representing the most desirable, small caps next in order, and small letters the next. All are good for family orchards. We do not offer any that have not proven successful in the scope of country named.

Family orchards may be planted in middle of checks in orange groves, with which they will not interfere for six or eight years. Orchards for all commercial purposes should be planted to themselves, not less than sixteen by twenty feet apart. Well managed peaches begin to bear in Florida the second year, and produce regular crops of fruit five to ten years.

VERY EARLY

BIDWELL'S EARLY

Japan Dwarf Blood

JEWEL

PEEN-TO

Red Ceylon

SUBER

Victor

WALDO

MAGGIE

EARLY

ANGEL

BIDWELL'S LATE

CLIMAX

COLON

FLORIDA GEM

HALL'S YELLOW

HONEY

IMPERIAL

OVIEDO

TABER

TRIANA

MEDIUM

Cabler's Indian

Countess

Florida Crawford

GEN. HARRISON

La Reine

Reeves' Mammoth

LATE

Estella

Gibbon's October

La Magnifique

Powers' September

Victoria

Alexander. Large, highly colored. Flesh greenish white, of fair quality. Cling. About June 1.

Angel. Large, roundish, slightly pointed. Skin yellow, highly washed with red, exceedingly handsome. The flesh is white, melting,

juicy, mild subacid, of exquisite flavor. Perfect freestone. June 20 to 30. The trees come into bearing while very young, and are exceedingly prolific. Blooms a month later than Peen-to, thus obviating danger from frosts in many sections. Very valuable.

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Peaches

Bidwell's Early. Shape roundish oblong. Size medium. Skin creamy white, washed with carmine. Flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor. Clingstone. One of the most satisfactory peaches to grow.

Bidwell's Late. Originated at Orlando, Fla., and the best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Shape nearly round, size large, yellowish white. Flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy. Clingstone. Matures about three weeks later than Bidwell's Early. Quality excellent. This is a sure bearer.

Cabler's Indian. Medium size. Skin mottled in shades of deep purple. Flesh purple with deeper veins. Rich subacid. Cling. Very fine. July 15 to 25.

Climax. A seedling of the Honey, possessing many of the characteristics of its parent, but larger, and about 10 days later. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Fruit of good appearance, size medium, round, slightly oblong. Color pale yellow washed with red. Flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, sweet and sprightly. Quality excellent. Freestone. June 25 to July 5.

Colon. Large, roundish oblong. Skin white, overspread with red. Flesh white, streaked with red, sometimes almost solid red, very juicy, subacid, high-flavored, delicious. Freestone. June 15 to 25. Tree a good grower and prolific.

Countess. Large to very large, nearly round. Skin white. Flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous. Excellent. Freestone. Tree a very strong grower. Ripens July 15 to 20.

Dorothy N. This variety originated in Lake County, Fla., is a seedling of Angel and is a remarkably handsome peach of large size, fine quality and a perfect freestone. Shape nearly round. Flesh yellow, rich subacid. Ripens July 5 to 15. The tree is a heavy bearer.

Estella. Almost round, very large. Skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek. Flesh yellow. Freestone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens September 1 to 10, just at a time when there is but little southern fruit in the market.

Florida Crawford. Large, roundish oblong. Suture distinct, but shallow. Skin yellow, red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy, melting, of rich vinous flavor. Quality best. Freestone. July 15 to 25.

Florida Gem. A Honey seedling of large size, roundish oblong, pointed, highly colored. Flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone. Very fine. Freestone. July 1 to 10. Valuable.

General Harrison. Size medium to large, shape something like Honey seedlings, but without long point. Color light yellow, over-



Kumquat (See Page 21)

laid beautifully with red. A very handsome peach. Flesh white. Quality good. Clingstone.

Gibbons' October. A medium to large freestone, in quality unexcelled by any extremely late peach that ripens this far south. September 25 to October 15. A native seedling. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Hall's Yellow. Large size, nearly round. Yellow washed with red; flesh yellow, red at stone, from which it parts freely. Quality excellent. Originated in Volusia County. Ripens middle to latter part of June.

Honey. Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way around, and terminating in a very sharp, peculiar recurved point. Skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun. Flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor. Quality excellent. Freestone. June 5 to 20.

Imperial. Very large, roundish oblong. Skin greenish yellow, washed with red. Flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Peaches and Plums

and good tone. Quality best. Freestone. June 24 to July 5.

Japan Dwarf Blood. A blood freestone of good size and appearance, and fair quality. Ripens May 25. A dwarf-growing, stocky tree.

Jewel. Description of fruit same as Waldo, of which it is a seedling. The fruit ripens, however, ten days to two weeks earlier than Waldo. A peach as good, as vigorous, as late-blooming, and ripening its fruit ahead of Waldo, is certainly a valuable acquisition to the peach grower of central and southern Florida. Tree of somewhat willowy growth, very vigorous.

La Magnifique. Large, roundish oblong. Skin yellowish white, washed with red. Flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid. Quality best. Clingstone. August 1 to 10.

La Reine. Large, round, slightly oblong. Skin yellowish white, washed with deep red. Flesh white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, red, delicious. Clingstone. July 20 to 25.

Maggie. Size medium, roundish oblong. Skin yellowish white, washed with carmine. Flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting. Clingstone. Ripens May 15 to 20. Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance.

Oviedo. Medium to large, roundish oblong, with short, recurved point. Highly colored. Flesh light, streaked with red. Very firm, good flavor. Freestone. Early in July.

Peen-to. A very curiously formed peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking of the same shape. The color greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree, the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate, waxen yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy, and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a slight noyau tang, which is barely perceptible, however, when the trees are liberally fertilized and highly cultivated. Clingstone. Ripens May 20 to June 1. A favorite with south Florida orchardists.

Powers' September. Fruit of medium size and good quality. Flesh white. Freestone. September 1 to 15. The tree is a good grower. A native variety, of value on account of its lateness.

Red Ceylon. A good-sized fruit of dull green color. Flesh blood-red to the stone,

from which it separates freely. It is not first-class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes, but is a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor when cooked, suggesting prunelles. Ripens in June. Tree a heavy and annual bearer in south Florida.

Reeves' Mammoth. Originated in Orange County, Florida. A remarkably large, fine freestone. Early in August.

Suber. The attention of south Florida Peach planters is especially called to Suber, a seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Lake Helen, in southern Volusia County. It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer, and a little more acid than the latter. May 20 to June 5.

Taber. Large, roundish oblong, pointed. Skin white, overspread with red. Flesh white, streaked with red. Firm, very juicy, rich subacid. Of fine quality. Clingstone. June 15 to 25.

Triana. Medium to large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed. Skin white, overspread with red. Flesh white, with red markings, rich, juicy, very sweet and of remarkably fine flavor. Freestone. Ripens June 25 to July 5.

Victor. In 1897 this extraordinarily early new variety ripened its whole crop of fruit between May 8 and 16, on the originator's grounds. Fruit medium to large, of pleasant subacid flavor. Semi-cling. The tree is a vigorous, compact grower and a heavy annual bearer. The earliest known variety.

Victoria. Very large, nearly round. Skin yellow. Flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor. Freestone. August 5 to 10. One of the best varieties of native origin, well worthy of a place in every southern peach orchard.

Waldo. Medium size, roundish oblong. Skin highly colored, varying from light salmon to dark red on side next the sun. Flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, juicy, melting, sweet. Of good quality. Freestone. Ripens May 25. Waldo is not only a free and regular bearer, but it is also a high-colored, attractive fruit. Being a freestone, is preferred in market. This valuable peach is not restricted to this district in its adaptability. It stands with the first and best of the very early sorts southward throughout the State.

Plums

We offer here a few varieties of Plums that have proven successful in Florida, and especially in central and southern portions of the State. All varieties listed are also well adapted to all Southern States along the Gulf Coast.

Bartlett. Originated by Luther Burbank. Of finest quality. Exquisitely perfumed. Fine grained flesh. Very prolific, and bears when two years old.

Abundance. Medium to large. Round, with pointed apex. Skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine. Flesh light greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Plums, Pears, Persimmons

touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor. Pit small. Quality best. Strong-growing, upright, prolific.

Burbank. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums. It is nearly globular. Clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled with a thin lilac bloom. Flesh deep yellow, firm and mealy, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots and large, rather broad leaves. A very popular variety both North and South.

Excelsior. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture, color deep, solid, wine-red, with heavy light bluish bloom; stem short, skin firm and without astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; clingstone. The earliest plum to ripen in Florida;

about June 1. Very handsome, and a fine shipper. Annual bearer.

Red June. Fruit medium to large, cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lop-sided; deep vermilion-red all over, with a handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly subacid to sweetish, of good, pleasant quality; cling to half-cling; pit small. Trees vigorous, productive.

Terrell. The Terrell is one of the finest varieties, if not the finest variety for all parts of Florida. Add 5c per tree to price of other plum trees, for Terrell.

Wickson. Large, deep maroon-red of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, cling to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit. Of first quality. An excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed.

Pears

The varieties of Pears we offer here, are all especially adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast. The best for Florida planting are LeConte and Kieffer, with Smith, Garber and Magnolia next in excellence, in order given. Propagated on LeConte and Japan Pear roots.

Garber. Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. Extremely prolific, and very valuable.

Le Conte. Large to very large, pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; extremely prolific and

an annual bearer. It seems to adapt itself more rapidly than any other variety to radically different conditions of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other pears are satisfactory, the Le Conte seems to have found its home.

Smith. (Smith's Hybrid.) Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome; similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.

Japan Persimmons

One of the most luscious semi-tropical fruits, adapted to all parts of the lower South, especially to Florida. Since its excellence has been determined it has been planted for commercial purposes, and its cultivation during recent years has proven very profitable; every fruit grower or home maker should have some trees of this most delicious fruit growing on his place.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends.

Okame. Large roundish oblate, with well defined quarter marks, point not depressed; skin orange yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and good bearer.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large; roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine.

Triumph. Medium; tomato shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Ripens from September till November.

Yeddo-Ichi. Large, oblate; very smooth

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Persimmons, Figs, Plums, Grapes

and regular outline. Flesh very dark brown, verging toward purplish. The fruit is good to eat when still hard.

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally

and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest to ripen. Vigorous and exceedingly prolific.

Figs

Properly cultivated this fruit does well in all parts of Florida, and produces heavy regular crops. The cultivation should be very shallow, as the roots come very near the surface, and they should not be fertilized very heavily for the best results. Mulching is an advantage. The varieties offered are all well adapted to all parts of the South.

Black Ischia. Size medium. Color bluish black. Quality good.

Blue Genoa. Medium. Bluish black. Good.

Brunswick. Very large. Color violet. Quality excellent. Very reliable.

Celestial. Medium to small, very sweet, pale violet. Vigorous, productive. One of the hardiest. Reliable further north than

the others.

Green Ischia. Green, with crimson pulp. Very good and prolific.

Lemon. Light greenish yellow skin. Pulp sweet and of excellent quality. An early and heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large size.

White Adriatic. Large-sized. Skin thin, greenish white. Pulp crimson. Very sweet.

Loquats—Japan Plums

The Loquat is a beautiful, hardy evergreen tree, adapted to semi-tropical and tropical climates. Most desirable as an ornamental tree because of its large, rough, dark green leaves, and very valuable for its fruit, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and one inch in diameter; bright yellow in color, sub-acid, an agreeable flavor, delicious to eat out of hand and excellent for table uses. In Florida bloom comes in winter, and fruit is ripe before, or with our earliest peaches.

All trees produced from seed only, transplanted once.

Grapes

Grapes of the Muscadine type require no pruning. Those of other types should be properly pruned in midwinter, when perfectly dormant. Those of the Muscadine type should be planted from 15 to 25 feet apart, other varieties 8 feet apart. The varieties we list are all good southern strains, and will prove successful in Florida.

Brighton. Bunches medium. Berries large and reddish, skin thin. A very desirable table variety.

Champion. One of the earliest of American grapes. Bunches and berries medium, round, blue-black. Vine healthy and vigorous.

Concord. Valuable for home use and nearby markets. A heavy bearer. Adapts itself to all sorts of training. Bunches and berries very large, blue-black. Flesh sweet, tender and good. Vine vigorous. Ripens in July.

Delaware. Succeeds well here. A moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Bunches small to medium. Berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin. Sweet, juicy, vinous. Quality best. Ripens in July.

Diamond. A white grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that va-

riety. Prolific, thrifty and vigorous. Well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market. Has succeeded finely in south Florida.

Eden. A seedling of the Scuppernong, originated in Georgia. Medium-sized black berries, somewhat acid. A good wine grape. Bears early. Very productive. Muscadine.

Flowers. Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty large, purplish black berries. Sweet, vinous. August and September. Quality good.

Ives. Considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. Hardy, strong grower. Productive. Stands shipping well. A popular wine grape. June. The quality of this grape is much better when grown in the South than it is in the North.

James. The largest of the Muscadine type, berries often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Grapes, Pecans, Roses

diameter. Sweet, juicy, excellent. Black. Very Prolific. Commences to ripen about August 1 and continues till late fall. Good shipper.

Meisch. Belongs to the Muscadine type. The vine is very vigorous and prolific. Berries black, medium to large, sweet. Ripens in August.

Pecans

We do not especially advocate planting these on high pine lands—but in all sections of Florida are to be found strips of low, heavy, or hammock lands, not suited to the production of citrus fruits, on account of the liability of cold, but too good to lie idle. On such soils as these the Pecan will thrive best, and we especially advise their being planted on such soils. Varieties best adapted to Florida, follow in order named below.

Frotscher. Large sized, very thin shelled nuts, about $1\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 inch; color bright yellowish brown with a few black splashes at apex. Fills clear to ends; cracking quality excellent; kernel good flavored. A first-class variety.

Jacocks' Perfection
An extremely large nut of fine quality, introduced by Mrs. Jacocks, of Formosa. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Nuts 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, quite pointed at both ends; shell medium thickness.

Centennial. Large size, oblong, quite pointed at both ends; fine appearance; fairly thin shell; kernel plump; quality good. One of the oldest named varieties.



Our Orange Trees in Cuba—Three years from planting

Stuart. Large to very large, about $1\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 inch; grayish brown, dotted with purplish black, base rounded; blunt both ends, shell medium thickness; cracking quality very good; kernel large, full, plump, solid, fine-grained; flavor rich, sweet; quality good. A strong grower and heavy bearer. Has proven adapted to a very wide range of country. One of the best; in fact, generally conceded the best, all things considered.

VanDeman. Large to very large, about $2\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$, oblong cylindrical; reddish brown; pointed; shell medium thickness; kernel fine-grained, compact, sweet and delicious; quality excellent. A good grower, produces well. One of the finest and most profitable varieties.

Roses

When we began to grow Roses three years ago it was more in the way of an experiment than anything else. Our success has been such as to encourage us to greatly increase our production. Unlike plants grown in low, damp soil, scantily rooted, and of indifferent quality, our plants are of robust growth, heavily rooted, strong and vigorous, and all who have used them have had unparalleled success in getting them to grow off well, with little effort, whether planted on high sandy, or stiff, heavy soil. It is the root that does it, and on the plants we offer you, these are more than well supplied. Our prices are higher than others, but the quality of the plants offered, more than makes up the difference in the cost. All varieties offered in the following list we have found to be of special value in Florida, for their strong growing qualities, as well as for their heavy, constant blooming.



October Blossoms

To succeed with Roses they must be properly planted. Our plan for the work is as follows: First dig a hole eighteen inches deep, two feet wide; into this hole empty a peck to half bushel of well cured stable manure—adding enough surface soil, *well mixed* with the manure, to fill the hole to four inches of surface. This may be filled with rich surface soil, and an opening of sufficient size to receive the plant made. After the plant is set, watered and earth firmed, a mulch of oak and hammock leaves two or three inches thick should be applied. If sun is hot, a burlap shade should be used through the heat of the day until plant starts to grow. Cultivate as you would other plants, and keep buds removed for two months.

Garden collections of six to twelve plants with a pleasing variation of colors can be made up from the list we offer, and we will make these selections for you if so desired. If one or more climbers are wanted in such lots, same should be designated with order. Generally, all roses we offer are grafted on thrifty growing French stock (Mad. Plantier and Manetti).

Agrippina. Rich, velvety crimson, beautiful bud. For bedding unsurpassed. Few roses so rich in color. Shrub.

American Banner. (Tea.) White striped or shaded red. Flowers of medium to large size and fine form. Good grower, and very satisfactory.

Bon Silene. (Tea.) Deep, salmon-rose, illumined with carmine, highly scented. Valuable for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section. Bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

Bride. (Tea.) A superb pure white Tea Rose. One of the best of its color. The buds and flowers are unusually large and finely formed. It is a strong, healthy grower and a quick and constant bloomer. A fine variety for outdoor culture.

Bridesmaid. (Tea.) A very large, finely

formed rose. Fine, clear pink. A splendid variety, and appropriately named, for it is an excellent companion for that grand rose, the Bride.

Captain Christy. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra large, flat flower; very full and regular. The color is a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening toward the center to rosy crimson. Vigorous. A free and perpetual bloomer. One of the best.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra fine, large flower, very double, full and of perfect form. Delightfully fragrant. Color ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon. A strong grower.

Chromatella. (Cloth of Gold.) (Climber.) Clear, bright yellow. Good form and substance. Large, very full and double. Very sweet. A constant and profuse bloomer. Much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Roses

Clement Messier. (Climber.) Medium size. Full and double. White petals surrounding delicate pink center. Very pretty in either bud or flower. Sweet, tea scent. A strong grower.

Climbing Bridesmaid. (Climbing Tea.) Somewhat similar to Bridesmaid. Dark pink, almost magenta-rose. Strong climber and a promising variety.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. (Climbing Tea.) An offspring of Clothilde Soupert, of which it is an almost exact counterpart, except that it is a strong climber. Its introducers say that it is one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, climbing Rose ever introduced.

Climbing Wootton. (Tea.) Very large, open flower, beautifully formed. Color bright magenta-red, passing to violet-crimson, richly shaded. A free bloomer, strong grower, and a beautiful Rose.

Clothilde Soupert. (Polyantha.) This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals. Perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet. Color beautiful pinkish amber or pale, creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silver rose, sometimes ivory-white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a handsome Rose. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg. (Tea.) Yellow, buff and yellow center, edged rose. Medium to large, double and full. Strong grower, and a desirable kind.

Crimson Rambler. (Climber.) This novelty came originally from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from 30 to 40 blossoms, the individual flower measuring about 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers.

Devoniensis. (Climber.) Often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. Possesses an exquisite and distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region. Strong grower, vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly, flowers of large size and great beauty.

Dinsmore. (Hybrid Polyantha.) Flowers large and perfectly double. Color rich crimson-scarlet.

Duchesse De Brabant. (Tea.) Exquisite shell-pink, tinged at the edges with carmine. The buds and opening flowers are very beautiful. The flowers hold their form and color for a long time after being cut. In coloring it is unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled, by any pink Rose. It is strong and vigorous, and blooms profusely the year round. One of the best for this region of the South.

Estelle Pradel. (Climber.) Lovely, pure white buds, flowers medium size, full and sweet. Profuse bloomer. A favorite climbing Rose in the South.

Etoile De Lyon. (Tea.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center. The flowers are very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. A vigorous, lusty bush. Blooms profusely at all seasons. One of the best.

Isabella Sprunt. (Tea.) Bright canary-yellow. Large, beautiful buds.

General Jacqueminot. (Jacks.) (H. P.) Strong grower, producing large crimson flowers of rare fragrance; can be cut with long stems, and for this reason is valuable for cut flowers.

James Sprunt. (Climber.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red everblooming varieties in this section. It is a moderate climber, makes a good pillar rose, and the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

King of Spain. (Half-climbing TREE.) Largest deep-crimson Rose we have. Flowers large, open, very compact and double. Very fragrant. Constant bloomer, and admirably adapted to Florida. Well cultivated, it produces flowers four to five inches in diameter.

Lamarque. (Climbing Noisette.) White, with sulphur center. Constant bloomer.

La Reine. (Hybrid Polyantha.) Beautiful clear, bright rose. Very large, of fine, full form.

Louis Phillippe. (Bush.) Rich, velvety crimson. The most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for garden and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.

Mad. Bravy. (Tea.) Creamy white, large, full, of symmetrical form and great fragrance. A profuse and constant bloomer.

Mad. De Vetry. (Tea.) Red, shaded with salmon. A choice Rose of bright color and good form in bud and flower.

Mad. Joseph Desbois. (Bush.) Flesh white, shaded with salmon rose. Very large, well formed. A remarkably beautiful Rose. Very vigorous.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. (Tea.) Large, globular flowers, full and sweet. Pure white, the edges of petals tinged with carmine.

Mad. Lambard. (Tea.) Large and full flowers, varying from rosy salmon to rosy flesh.

Mad. Philemon Cochet. (Tea.) Color rose shaded with salmon and suffused with a lighter shade. Vigorous.

Mad. Plantier. Pure white, above medium size, full flat form. A spring bloomer. Very strong and vigorous. More valuable as a stock upon which to bud other varieties than for its own flowers.

Mad. Scipion Cochet. (Tea.) Rosy yellow. Large and double. Margins of petals wavy. Beautiful glossy foliage. Free-flowering.

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Roses, Arborvitae, Camphor Trees, Texas Umbrella

Marechal Niel. (Climbing Noisette.) Deep yellow Very large, full, globular form. Delightfully fragrant. The finest of all yellow roses. A strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance It should have the first place in every collection.

Marie Guillot. (Tea.) Pure snow-white, sometimes fairly tinged with pale yellow. Large, full and double. A fine grower, with very pretty flowers.

Marie Lambert. (Tea.) Pure white. Has been called the White Hermosa, which it resembles in form and freedom of bloom.

Marie Van Houtte. (Tea.) Pale yellow, the edges of petals often lined with rose. Sometimes both yellow and red roses are to be seen on same bush, but always beautiful flowers. One of the most satisfactory.

Mignonette. (Bush.) Large clusters of perfectly formed miniature roses; pink changing to white.

Mrs. George Paul. (Bush.) Large open flower, like a camelia, with very bold, thick petals; blush white with rosy peach shading; very distinct.

Paul Neyron. (Bush.) Deep rose; very large, very full, somewhat fragrant, free-blooming; the largest variety known. A desirable garden Rose.

Perle Des Jardins. (Tea.) Large, magnificent flowers of clear golden yellow of an unusually rich and beautiful shade.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Climber.) Cherry-red, which does not fade or shade off into undesirable tints; large double and beautifully formed. One of the finest red Roses.

Safrano. (Tea.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and apricot-yellow, always bright and clear, and does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints. In this latitude it makes a vigorous, strong bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best.

Souvenir d'un Ami. (Tea.) Large, handsomely formed flowers. Color clear, shining pink, sometimes shaded with carmine.

Woodland Margaret. (Climber.) Medium sized pure white flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion. A constant bloomer and vigorous climber. Desirable in the lower South.

Arborvitae

Aurea-nana. Compact form, well rounded head, greenish yellow foliage. The most desirable for hedges.

Pyramidalis. Upright growth, branches closely drawn together. Light green foliage, valuable for use as a contrast with other

plants of this class.

Rosedale. Originated in southern Texas. Very compact growth, symmetrical, well rounded head. Foliage bluish green color, which, while odd, is rather striking in contrast with other varieties.

Camphor Trees

Specially adapted as a shade and ornamental tree all over Florida, and of great value for planting as a wind-break for orange groves when situated on the coast, or elsewhere that trouble may be expected from heavy winds. When planted for wind-break, they should be set in double rows broken at equal distance, so as to form a solid resistance to the wind. During last three years planted to some extent in Florida for commercial purposes.

Texas Umbrella

Used universally in the South as a shade and ornamental tree, for which it is admirably suited. We do not advise planting Texas Umbrella in white fly infested localities, as it is one of the favorite food plants for this insect, and is specially objectionable on account of the number of flies that breed on its foliage during summer season, from which they spread to other localities.

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Price List

Freight will be prepaid on all orders for 50 citrus trees or over, when remittance is made with order, and not otherwise under any circumstances. For long distance or summer shipment have your trees shipped by express by all means. On express shipments we prepay or allow amount equal to that required for payment of freight charges.

The cost of handling trees in small lots is so much greater than in handling large lots, that we are obliged to charge much more per tree for small orders than for large ones; therefore we trust that the customer who buys in small lots will take this into consideration and not feel that he is being overcharged.

A suitable reduction on rates named below to apply on orders for 1000 trees, will be made on orders for 3000 to 5000, and we solicit correspondence on such business.

In consideration of the above, club orders will effect a great individual saving in communities where a number of planters can get together and combine their orders as one.

Prices of Round Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons and the Mandarin Family, on Sour Orange, Rough Lemon, Grapefruit and Trifoliata Stock, to apply on all varieties, except those listed as special.

Important

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE of the fact that in our grading we do not depend on *Height or Class*. Trees *must have Caliper, as well as height*. We could easily grow every tree we produce to 5 to 7 feet high, but we do not do it because we prefer to pinch them back, while growing, and throw the growth into stems and branches. This gives character to Citrus trees, and fixes their value from the planter's view, to meet his needs in a strong, vigorous tree.



Two-year Buds in Nursery—Note Stocky Character



- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 1 year bud, - - 3 to 4 feet | 3. 2 year bud, - - 4 to 5 feet |
| 2. 1 " " " - - 4 to 5 " | 4. 2 " " " - - 5 to 7 " |

Note perfect root system and stocky character of these trees.

One-Year Buds

Under this class we list all sizes of trees which may be generally described as follows: Stock three years old, caliper $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bud inserted in November and grown one full season. A generous sufficiency of fibrous roots guaranteed as well as well matured wood.

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Price List

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet, stake trained, 3-8 to 1-2 in. caliper	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$22 00	\$200 00
3 to 4 feet, stake trained, partly branched, 1-2 to 5-8 in. caliper	40	3 50	27 00	250 00
4 to 5 feet, stake trained, well branched, 5-8 to 3-4 in. caliper	50	4 50	35 00	325 00
4 to 5 feet, extra heavy, well branched, 3-4 to 7-8 in. caliper	65	6 00	45 00	425 00

Two-Year Buds

Under this class we offer to the planter trees which we do not believe have an equal in the State, no matter at what price they may be offered. These trees may be described as follows: Stool four full years' growth, buds two full years' growth, carefully stake trained during first season, straight, symmetrical and well formed in every detail. This stock is in a class by itself, and we guarantee absolute satisfaction in every instance where trees are ordered in any grade here listed. Caliper and height exactly as described. All two-year buds are heavily branched at three feet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet, branched, 1-2 to 5-8 in. caliper.....	\$ 40	\$3 50	\$27 00	\$250 00
3 to 4 feet, branched, 5-8 to 3-4 in. caliper.....	50	4 50	35 00	325 00
4 to 5 feet, branched, 3-4 to 7-8 in. caliper.....	65	6 00	45 00	425 00
5 to 7 feet, heavily branched, extra heavy, and extra fine trees, 7-8 to 1 in. caliper.....	75	7 00	60 00	500 00

Three-Year Buds

In this class we offer a tree that will fill a long-felt want for suitable stock to re-plant missing places in old groves, and stock that will have sufficient resistance to cold to render planting in cold locations comparatively safe. The larger grade has been transplanted, and grown two years in order to reproduce a perfect fibrous root system,



3-year-old Transplanted Trees, for Replanting Old Groves

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Price List

such as is required on trees to successfully hold their own among older trees already planted in grove form. These trees are now fruiting in the nursery.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 feet, heavily branched, 1 in. to 1 1-2 in. caliper	\$ 1 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 75 00	\$600 00
5 to 7 feet, extra heavy (transplanted) 1 1-2 in. to 2 in. caliper, extra fine roots.....	1 50	12 50	100 00	800 00

Low Branched Trees

We grade this class of trees by caliper, and have them in 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 feet in height, branched about 12 to 18 inches from the ground. We cannot supply large quantities of this class of trees, in one variety, unless we have the order placed with us in the early spring, or in time to give us ample time to train them to order. Caliper grading will correspond to grading by height, as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper will represent the 3 to 4 foot grade, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ will represent the 4 to 5 foot grade; $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch will represent the extra heavy grade of trees, and we will furnish them at prices charged for these sizes.

Special Varieties

CONNER SEEDLESS

	10	100	1000
1-year buds, 3 to 4 feet, 1-2 to 5-8 in. caliper, stake-trained and partly branched	\$ 6 00	\$40 00	\$350 00
1-year buds, 4 to 5 feet, 5-8 to 3-4 in., all branched	8 00	50 00	450 00
2-year buds, 4 feet up, 3-4 to 1 in., well branched, heavy, stocky trees. 10 00		65 00	525 00
One to five trees double the price at ten rates.			

Kumquats

We work these on Citrus Trifoliata and Sweet Orange only. Sour Orange and Grapefruit stock are not suited to them.

ONE-YEAR BUDS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1, 1-2 to 2 feet, branched	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
2 to 3 feet, well branched	45	4 00	30 00

TWO-YEAR BUDS

2 to 3 feet, well branched	50	4 50	40 00
3 to 4 feet, bearing in nursery	80	6 50	50 00

THREE-YEAR BUDS

Heavy and stocky, in full bearing	1 25	10 00	80 00
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Limes

We have one and two-year buds in the Persian and Bostrom varieties and one-year buds in the native Florida, or Mexican; which may be included in orders for other varieties of citrus fruit trees at the following prices:

	Each	Per 10
1-year buds, 2 to 3 feet	\$ 45	\$3 50
" " 3 to 4 feet	60	5 00
2-year buds, 4 to 5 feet	75	6 50
" " 5 to 7 feet	1 00	8 00

Everbearing Lemons

1-year buds, stocky	\$ 75 Each
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OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Price List

Shaddocks

2-year buds, 4 feet and over 1 00 Each

Seedlings

Sour Orange, Rough Lemon, Grapefruit, Sweet Orange and Trifoliata Seedlings:

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000	Per 10,000
6 to 12 inches tall	\$ 50	\$ 2 50	\$ 10 00	\$ 80 00
12 to 18 inches tall	75	4 00	17 50	150 00
18 to 24 inches tall	1 00	5 00	25 00	
2 to 3 feet tall	1 50	8 00	50 00	
3 to 4 feet tall	2 50	18 00	145 00	

Budwood and Scions

During the many years we have been in business, it has been our constant aim to establish and keep pure every variety propagated in our nurseries, all of which have been fully tested and proven. We now have the confidence of so many of the planters and propagators of citrus fruits, both at home and abroad, that furnishing Budwood and Scions has become one of our most prominent features. We are now prepared to handle orders for anything in this line much better than ever before and our knowledge of what is needed for the different methods of propagation is a valuable aid to the success of your endeavors. *Eye Buds* (Budwood) of all standard varieties of Oranges, Grapefruit, the Mandarin family, Lemons and Limes will be furnished by mail to all points in the United States, Mexico and West Indies, or by express to any point in Florida at the following prices:

Per 12	\$ 40
Per 50	60
Per 100	80
Per 1,000	5 00

SCIONS: or grafts (terminal cuts) will be furnished at

Per 12	\$ 50
Per 100	2 00
Per 1,000	15 00

"Creocide" Disinfectant

A powerful and soluble disinfectant, embodying the active principles of coal tar and essential oils, and free from the poisonous action of carbolic acid.

To destroy insects on plants and trees use one part Creocide to 100 parts of water. For kennels, stables, poultry houses, etc., use a wine glass to a gallon of water. For washing dogs and killing fleas, one part of Creocide to 50 parts of water. (An occasional wash with this mixture keeps their coats wonderfully smooth and free from insects and odor.) Soap may be used at the same time. For closets, ash barrels, sinks, etc., one teaspoonful to one pint of water.

To Destroy Ants around Citrus Trees in Grove Form, we have found that the best method is as follows: First make a hole in the ground about one foot deep at a convenient point, then with a spade or a hoe remove the dirt from the bed occupied by the insects round the base of the tree, depositing the same in the hole prepared for it, after which the hole may be refilled and the insects will never emerge. By this method one can easily get right into the center of infection, which should be copiously treated with a Creocide solution of one part Creocide to 30 or 40 parts of water; then with a burlap, the stems of the trees can be saturated with the same solution and the hole at the base refilled, the earth being packed tightly, and no further trouble will be experienced. We have treated a great many trees in this way and have had no further trouble with ants after this treatment.

Sold in quantities from one gallon up. Single gallon \$2.00; 5 gallons \$7.50, f. o. b. our shipping point.

OCKLAWAHA NURSERIES

Price List

Deciduous Fruits

Orders for trees and plants in this class should be placed before January 1st. All orders for Peaches should be in our hands by December 15. We do not prepay the freight unless order amounts to \$10 or more, and then to points in Florida only. No orders for less than \$2 worth of trees will be accepted for any trees in this class, unless included with orders for citrus trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
PEACHES —On Peach stock. All varieties described in this Catalogue.			
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 15	\$1 00	\$ 8 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 25	10 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet.....	25	1 60	12 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up.....	35	3 50	16 00
PLUMS —On Marianna stock—add 5c per tree for Terrell.			
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 50	10 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	14 00
1-year, standard size, 5 to 6 feet.....	30	2 50	18 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up.....	35	2 75	25 00
PEARS —			
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet.....	15	1 25	10 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 50	11 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet.....	25	1 80	15 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up.....	30	2 25	18 00
JAPAN PERSIMMONS —On native Persimmon stock.			
Medium size, 2 to 3 feet.....	25	1 75	12 00
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 25	15 00
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet.....	35	2 50	20 00
FIGS —On own roots.			
Small size, 1 to 2 feet.....	25	1 50	13 00
Medium size, 2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 25	18 00
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 25	25 00
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00
GRAPES —From cuttings.			
1-year.....	15	1 25	9 00
2-year.....	15	1 75	12 00
GRAPES —Muscadine type, layers.			
1-year.....	15	1 25	9 00
2-year.....	25	1 60	12 00
3-year.....	35	2 00	16 00

Loquats

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$ 25	2 25
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 25
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 50

Budded Pecans

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$ 75	7 00	55 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00	75 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00	80 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 75	12 50	100 00
5 to 7 feet.....	2 25	17 50	125 00

Seedling Pecans

We quote here Seedling Pecans grown from selected, thin-shelled nuts. These are more apt to produce nuts of good quality than trees produced from nuts of indifferent selection.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year, 1 to 2 feet.....	\$ 20	\$1 50	\$12 50
2-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 25	15 00
2-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	27 00



Conner Prolific Pomelo—7 years old. (See page 19)

Roses

	Each	Per ½ doz.	Per doz.
1-year grafts, 2-year roots, generally 2 to 3 feet, open ground grown.....	\$ 35	\$1 80	\$ 3 00
2-year grafts, 3-year roots, about 3 feet, heavy and stocky.....	50	2 70	5 00
3-year grafts, 4-year roots, stems 1 to 2 in., very large and heavy, fine form, suitable for planting for quick results, saving at least two years' time in the garden.....	1 50	7 50	12 00
For larger plants than above described special quotations will be made upon request.			

Arborvitae

ROSEDALE		OTHER VARIETIES	
	Each		Each
1 to 2 ft.....	\$ 45	1 to 1 1-2 ft.....	\$ 45
2 to 3 ft.....	60	1 1-2 to 2 ft.....	60
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	2 to 3 ft.....	75
			Per 10
			\$3 75
			5 00
			6 50

Camphor Trees

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 30	\$2 25	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	45	4 00	27 50
4 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00	35 00

Texas Umbrella Trees

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft., straight stems.....	\$ 25	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., straight stems.....	30	2 50
4 to 6 ft., straight stems.....	50	4 00

Special Notice

The following circular letter from the Inspector will be of interest to all of our customers. There has been, during the past few years, considerable dissatisfaction among Horticulturists arising from the seemingly lax system of inspection of nursery stock in this State; many making claim to having received trees that were not clean of insects, etc., and in order to protect himself, our Entomologist has made the rules as below given, to apply to all nurseries doing business under the certificate issued by him. If the planters would make it a rule to purchase their trees from only those nurseries that have this certificate, and who adhere strictly to these rules, there would never need to be any complaint about uncleanness of stock. The nursery that does not think cleanliness of stock sent out of sufficient consequence to take the trouble to guard against possible infection by scale or other insect life, does not merit your confidence, nor your business.

It is our purpose to meet the requirements of this circular letter this year whenever it does not conflict with the desires of our customers as regards defoliation, but should it be your desire to have your stock shipped as it comes from the nursery, we will make shipment in this way.

We want to place all emphasis possible on the statement that our stock is clean. We have no White Fly, nor Scale insects of any kind on our trees, and we shall exercise every precaution to keep them just that way regardless of rules and regulations, and for this season we leave it optional with our customers whether they will have their trees defoliated and fumigated, or not, as provided in FIRST CLAUSE of this circular.

Preliminary Circular to Nurserymen

(Revised October 17, 1907.)

Following are several simple requirements compliance with which is expected from every nurseryman receiving a certificate:

1. To fumigate all nursery stock prior to shipment, excepting shipments to states and countries that fumigate all stock at the port of entry, excepting to parties desiring to do their own fumigating, and excepting a few ornamentals, such as roses, not known to withstand fumigation, and conifers.

2. To defoliate all stock, if not already defoliated, at the time of shipment. A few ornamentals that do not stand defoliation are alone excepted, and shipments of citrus stocks may be excepted during November and December, if the buyer so requests, and provided the same are fumigated and completely enclosed in a box or burlap.

3. Since it is impossible for the Inspector to examine every tree in the nursery, it is imperative for the nurseryman to see to it that no diseased stock is sent out. This should be a simple matter, since each tree must be handled several times in preparing it for shipment.

4. The Inspector reserves the right to re-inspect, at the expense of the nurseryman, any nursery previously certified, for the purpose of verifying that all conditions have been, or are being, fulfilled; and to annul the certificate if the conditions in the nursery prove unsatisfactory, or if any requirements upon which the certificate is conditioned are violated.

E. W. BERGER,

Inspector, and Entomologist to Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville.

ORDER SHEET.

Before MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER, read carefully remarks under "To Customers." Our customers will oblige us by using this sheet in ordering. **HAVE YOUR TREES SHIPPED BY EXPRESS FOR SAFETY.** Remittances can be made by Bank Draft, Money Order, Prepaid Express, or Registered Letter. Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

☒ We substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Do you wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case any varieties or sizes ordered should be exhausted? Write "YES" or "NO."


O. W. CONNER,
TANGERINE, FLORIDA:

Date 190.....

For amount enclosed, \$....., send me by.....
Write here "Freight," "Express," "Mail," or "Use your discretion."

If you want the benefit of Prepaid Freight, remittance in full must accompany order.

the Trees and Plants designated below:

 This space for full shipping directions, without reference to P. O. address of purchaser.


WRITE PLAINLY

Name

Place (Express or Freight Station)

County State

Via

 This space for name and P. O. address of purchaser, without reference to destination of shipment. Ladies please give title, Miss or Mrs.

WRITE PLAINLY

Name

Street and No. or P. O. Box

Post Office

County State

QUANTITY	FULL NAME OF VARIETY (If Oranges, specify on what stock preferred)	SIZE	PRICE



Ocklawaha Nurseries

O. W. CONNER, Proprietor
Tangerine, Florida